Our Newport Correspondence. NEWPORT, R. I., July 28, 1856. TheDisaster to the Empire State-Fearful Incidits-The Season at Newport-The Hotels, Ausic, &c., &c.

Te late steambost accident continues to be the thee of universal comment here. It seems to have bee one of those terrible calamities which could neiser have been foreseen nor prevented. The EmpirState has been a deservedly popular boat upon be all River line, and particularly with those jour neng to Newport, and her commander, Captain Bryton, bears the reputation, both with his emplers and the travelling public, of being amply eeing here is very generally in favor of the positio which we have assumed-indeed, the accident nexcited more attention from the fact that the Fa River line has been so managed as to be almost ntely exempt from those sad casualties which at of late increased fearfully throughout the

I the particulars of this sad affair you are doubt esfully informed; it will therefore be needless to expitulate them here. The injury to life and limb ees to have been, for the most part, confined to equitate them are east to have been, for the most part, confined to hedock passengers and those immediately about hengine. A hady, who was on board, tells us the following:—"I was in the ladies' cabin at the time of he occurrence; we heard an explosion, and the all was immediately filled with steam. One poor wrich came rushing in, with his hands extended, ryng out, 'Oh, I am burned to death!' His hands oved as if he had slips of cloth hanging from them, to nuch se, in fact, that a lady passenger asked him the had been putting bandages on his hands. It east that the supposed rags were strips of flesh, the hiterally hung in rags from the ourned memer. Another poor creature, a fireman, entered the deb' cabin and asked for a drink of water, at the are time plunging his face and hands into a bowl of suage the awful agony of his burns." Perhaps he most singular incident is that of a baby has lying in a borth in the ladies' cabin. When our after the accident, the child was uniquired, the blanket in which it was wrapped proved to e tained with blood. The only manner in which incould be accounted for was from the fact that the his death window was broken—it is presumed, by chands of some frightened passenger in making tescape, who may have been cut in so doing the coopy stained the infant's blanket, as above rated. It is a fortunate thing that ho woman or all was killed. One of the may killed is said to d thereby stained the infant's blanket, as above mated. It is a fortunate thing that no woman or id was killed. One of the men killed is said to to been on his way to New York to bury his son. The affair has caused a deep sensation here; but, long the verdiet of the Coroner's jury has not transpired, it is presumed that the company and bers will be exonerated from any blame. The latest accounts by telegraph from Fall River us that the owners of the Empire State are payares with a the owners of the Empire State are payares with a to the sufferers.

The latest accounts by telegraph from Fall River us that the owners of the Empire State are payevery attention to the sufferers.

To turn from this dark side of our epistle to the olities of tashion and the entrée of the Newport son for 1856, we may declare it fairly began. e hotels—ignoring the Bellevue—are full, or rily so. The Ocean must lead the van, as the adquarters of the fashionable; then comes the antic, its big brother, near the Stone Mill park; (last but not least, the new place, the Fillmore, the verybody speaks well of. Nor should we get the Aquedneck, which is filled every year ha set of quiet people, who pride themselves in being steady goers, and unite comfort with asure by enjoying themselves in a soner style, much for hotels. As for the smaller boarding see, good, bad and indifferent, their name is on; but we have too vivid a recollection of a ain summer which we spent upon B — street, hagreen corn diet, and a sour old fellow, whon't believe in pianos, said "thee" and "thou," et use "friend," and didn't carry out the idea in treatment of us to recommend those places geneyy.

e have a new whim here in the way of a steam an, or musical steam whistle, which is attached small steamer—the Canonicus, if we remember at. As we understand this lovention—for we can describe its formation by hearsay—it has keys those of a piano. It has been heard no less small steamer—the Canonicus, if we remember at. As we understand this lovention—for we can describe its formation by hearsay—it has keys those of a piano. It has been heard no less a seven miles out at sea. You would suppose at istance that some "denamed furiners" were ding an indifferent hand organ in your immeevicinity. Indeed, we despatched a youth of it years to the front window under that impress, when we first heard the steam playing "Oid at home," at a distance of some two miles a our domicile. There is even a fairy story told kind hearted lady, who lives some two miles a thone," at a distance of some two miles a thone," at a distance of some two miles a thone, and the heart of the seam of the same two miles are grounds, remarking, as she did so, "it was a pity that the poor fellow should come ar with his music without a reward." It is need to say that she gave up the chase in despair. It is need to say that she gave up the chase in despair. It is need to say that she gave up the chase in despair. It is need to say that she gave up the chase in despair. It is need to say that she gave up the chase in despair. It is need to say that she gave up the chase in despair. It is need to say that she gave up the chase in despair. It is need to say that she gave up the chase in despair. It is need to say that she gave up the chase in despair. It is need to say that she gave up the chase in despair. It is need to say that she gave up the chase in despair. It is need to say that she gave up the chase in despair. It is need to say that she gave up the chase in despair.

It is need to say that the poor fellow should come are with his music without a reward." It is need to say that she gave up the chase in despair. It is need to say that the poor fellow should come are with his music without a reward." It is need to say that the poor fellow should come are with his music without a reward." It is need to say the say that the poor fellow should come are with his music without a reward." It is need to say the say that the

e teature, or, to speak more properly, chief sion of this evening, is a grand hop, the first of g and illustrious family of grand hops which et to be. But enough of scribbling for the pre-we must try and do better next time.

Management of Rallroads.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1856. Saturday last, by invitation, I was one of a to witness the operation of a new car brake, m the experiments of a nature to interest your rs, particularly the travelling portion of them d you my notes taken on the spot, together ne facts and reflections upon the manage of this great avenue of trade and travel, that the extreme North and West, and pours a

the extreme North and West, and pours a y current of wealth into the lap of the metro-filling your hotels and giving an impetus to ess unthought of before its existence.

10 o'clock, we left the Chambers street depot : Sing Sing train, and after landing the passenat the way stations, proceeded some three miles of the last named place, where we alighted to sat the experiments. Six cars composed the which was supplied with the new brake, so ged that it could be put in operation instantaly by the engineer on the locomotive, or by the cotor, at any point on the train. the first trial a rate of speed was attained of les per hour, ascending a grade of 18 feet per and the train was brought to a dead stop in 22 ls, and within a space of 700 feet. The rate ed upon the last trial was 40½ miles, and the topped in 18 seconds in a distance of 582 feet. It equally satisfactory intermediate trials were, and the conclusion seemed unanimous that we brake, as an auxiliary to the old, would enter under the immediate control of either gineer or conductor, enabling them to stop the shortest distance and space of time, and er or conductor, enabling them to sto shortest distance and space of time, as connection with the admirable "fla

i," prevent almost the possibility of a colliwe for years witnessed the success of this system, have several times, through your journal,
sended it. Too much praise cannot be
ed to the management for its appliin fact, it should be kept before
blic until the Legislatures of the several States
laws compelling railroad companies to lay
double tracks, or station men with flags and
is at every curve and place of danger, as we
em along the Hudson River road from New
of Albany. This precaution would have averted
borrid "massacre of the innocents" on the
TP runsylvania, the Camden and Amboy
ry and most of the accidents that you have

or Pennsylvania, the Camden and Amboy and most of the accidents that you have needled to record within the past year.

a fact worthy of note, and fully my argument, that trains going site directions have never come in on the Hudson River road—that the ision was at Poughkeepsie, last winter, and ween trains running the same way, and was y a conductor violating the positive rules of any. Three lives were sacrificed by this, and these are the only ones on record since ing of the road, notwithstanding more than one of persons have passed over it during of about eight years. I know of two cases, by the timely warning of the "fag men," is have been signalled back from inevitable too.

facts speak for themselves, and the system nended is so simple and easily applied, that I be press and public will insist upon its adop-oughout the country. AMIGO.

EMENT IN WARWICK. There was quite couple. The man, an Englishmen, about e vers of age, is named William Cayton, little fellow, less than five feet high. He rife and four children. His companion in married woman of about the same age as and remaskable for her great height. Her has been an invalid for a number of years.—

nce Journal, July 25.

Affairs in China. THE CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA—LEGISLATIVE INTER-

The Chinese passengers per Forest Queen report a stoppage in the transit of their countrymen from Sydney and Adelaide to the Melboarne diggings, and some alarming tales have been spread here as to the sufferings and imprisonment of these enigrants, many of whom returned by the Forest Queen, Lyangson and Evening Star (the two latter ships left enter the Melboarne diggings, some of the trading steamers from Adelaide and been flued £10 for each Chinese brought the Melbourne in the excess of the proposition of one per ten tons register, which is the enactment passed by the Council and evidently intended to be carried out to the letter. Whether the home government have confirmed this apparently unconstitutional act we

by the Council and evidently intended to be carried out to the letter. Whether the home government have confirmed this apparently unconstitutional act we do not yet know, as no notice is to be found of it in the last mail's papers.

There is one feature about this intelligence, viz.: that it is purely on Chinese authority, and no European correspondence has been received by the Forest Queen confirmatory of it.

The American ship Tartar, on the point of sailing for Sydney, with about 400 men, is detained by their protestations against proceeding to that port, and the majority have requested the captain to take them to California, which we understand the captain and his agent, Mr. Murrow, agreed to, if they would be unanimous. They have been addressed by the Chief Magistrate, and every endeavor made to mee the exigency, but as some stick out to go the intended voyage to Sydney, no settlement has been strived at; meantime, we presume, there will be demurrage provisions, &c. to be paid for, by some one, and it should certainly not fall on the ship.

We shall have more to say on the Melbourne Legislature, in reference to this interdiction of Chinese emigrants. If such arbitrary policy is exhibited in English territory, we cannot be surprised if the Chinese interdict our intercourse and residence in their country, and it must indeed seem strangely at variance with our avowed policy of free trade. You must open your ports to our trade, even at the point of the bayonet, was our style in 1840. It is a pitiful show of our strength and rectitude to insist they should cenform to our views, and refuse to reciprocate when the Chinese wish to take us at our own word, that they could go and settle in any of our possessions.

possessions. Corruption of the Police in China—A USEFUL possessions.
CORRUPTION OF THE POLICE IN CHINA—A USEFUL LESSON TO CONSTABLES.
The Hong Kong Friend of China says:—Police Constable Carvalho was sentenced yesterday oy Police Magistrate Hillier, to six months' imprisonment with hard labor, for attempted extortion of money from some Chinese emigrants residing on the Queen's road, on the evening of the 25th instant. A Caffre was placed in the dock with the convict, but discharged, because the prosecutors could not identify him, there being evidence of a pretty substantial character, however, to show that he (the Caffre) was personating another person—the actual extortioner—if he was not that person, with a painted face. Carvalho, too, would have escaped, we believe, but for our insisting on the constable on the beat taking the convict into custody on the evening of the attempt, there being, until we approached, an evident design to aid in the escape, rather than in the apprehension of the criminal. Police reformation is the crying want; a worse force than that of Hong Kong never existed. Common imprisonment with labor, such as it is, will never be sufficient in checking extortion by the police. The old English custom of flogging round the town, tied to a cart's tail, can alone prove sufficient as a remedy.

EMIGRATION FROM CHINA TO THE EAST INDIES—ITS GOOD EFFECT ON THE EMPIRE.

From the Friend of China, Feb. 14.1

tail, can alone prove sufficient as a remedy.

EMIGRATION FROM CHINA TO THE EAST INDIES—ITS

GOOD EFFECT ON THE EMPIRE.

[From the Friend of China, Feb. 14.]

There is a constant stream of emigration into the Shan States from the western provinces of China. That stream which now stops at Kinyohug might be readily attracted into Pegu. The Chinese are accustomed to the Shans. They can live in a region where everything save a negro and a Chinaman perishes of miasma, and their industry has redeemed the most swampy provinces of Siam. The border of China is scarcely four days' march from the Karennea plateau, and the plateau not two from Tounghoo. Were this route once open, Pegu would be filled by the overflowings of three Empires. Its prosnerity, which depends on its re-peopling, would speedily be assured, and the country with all the natural richness of Bengal, swarming with a population as numerous and as industrious, might yield as great an addition to the revenues of India. To secure these results, however, it is necessary that a distinct plan should be steadily carried out for years. We can contribute only information. It rests with government to render that information available, to open the route, and to provide for the emigrants the means of redeeming the valley of the Sitang.

DIVISION IN THE REBEL CAMP—DESIGNATIONS OF THE TWO INSURGENT ARMIES.

From the Friend of China, April 5.]

DIVISION IN THE REBEL CAMP—DESIGNATIONS OF
THE TWO INSURGENT ARMES.

[From the Friend or Caina, April 5.]

Lo-ateem, Yu-fo-koo, Hen-lee-seen and Tsa Aching,
red turban rebel leaders, still make head in this province, and have large numbers of men under their
control in the district of Haifung. On the 5th of
February last they captured, with seventeen thousand men, a place called Kong-ping-heu, and on the
9th of March proceeded to attack a station of the
black turban rebels. These black turbans for a long
time professed the same object as the red turbans,
viz. the suppression of the Manchou dynasty. In a
luckless day for them, however, they were induced
to join the imperialists in an a tack on the red turbans, and nothing now can explate the offence but
their utter extermination.

At Chu-chau resides the headman of the clan
Chun, who with difficulty having saved himself, his
sister, and some three thousand followers from a

At Chu-chau resides the headman of the clan Chun, who with difficulty having saved himself, his sister, and some three thousand followers from a massacre by the imperialists at Chuchong, has warmly joined them. On the 10th instant (March) these red turbans assembled in large numbers, loosed their hair, sacrificed to heaven and earth, and called the whole universe to witness their vows of fidelity to each other and to Chun, whom, though eighteen years of age only, they elected to be their commander-in-chief. This ceremony completed, they marched, twenty thousand strong, to Sammee, which they took promptly, killing in the assault the Governor, twelve mandarins of rank, and three thousand people, mostly black turban men. They are now investing the district city of Haefoong.

THE NEW THEATY OF THE DUTCH WITH JAPAN.

(From the Singapore Free Press, May 1.)

The Dutch appers received by last mail inform us that a provisional treaty between Holland and Japan was concluded at Nangasaki, on the 9th November last, the principal contents of which are as follows:—

The Dutch are no longer limited to Decima, but may freely resort to Nangasaki and the immediate neighborhood.

The Island Decima is placed at the disposal of the Dutch, and the buildings thereon sold to Holland.

This island will serve as an entrepot for the Dutch, where they can land their goods without payment of daties or search. The keys of the water gates and of the energot warehouses will remain with the Dutch Chief Factor.

The usual dutles will not be exacted until goods are brought to Nangasaki.

The trade with the Dutch government remains on the former frooting.

Free exercise of religion and right of burial is con-

The trade with the Dutch government remains on the former footing.

Free exercise of religion and right of burial is conceded to the Dutch.

There shall exist, henceforward, freedom of communication with other ships entering or departing from the roads.

A definitive treaty is to be hereafter concluded, but until that takes place the present agreement is to be considered in force.

Affairs in Slam.

Affairs in Siam.

THE TREATY WITH ENGLAND AND ITS EFFECTS—REMINISCENCES OF THE KING—THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES—WHAT THE SIAMSSE POTENTATES LEARN AND ENOW.

(From the China News of the Church, Feb. 1.)

The Siamses government and the people show their real interest in the treaty with Great Britain, (formed last spring under the able management of Sir John Bowring,) by the earnestness with which they are making preparations for carrying on a brisk and profitable commerce with foreign nations. One or two steamers and merchantmen are being built by them, on foreign models; and every sign indicates an astonishing amount of vigor and zeal in this singular people.

We are glad to perceive that the interest of Christian nations in the Siamese people is beginning to be excited.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on December 10, a paper was read to the members by Mr. Consul Parker, of Amoy, giving a detail of the information he had acquired during his visit to the Kingdom of Siam in the staff of his Excellency Sir John Bowring. The particulars on the geography of the country, and the manners and customs, gave great satisfaction. Mr. Parker handsomely acknowledged the assistance that had been afforded him in his investigations by the American missionaries. The map of the Meinaum river, which he laid before the society, had been drawn up by these missionaries.

these missioneries.

An article on the same subject was read by Mr. Parker at one of the sections of the British Association, during its sessions at Glasgow in September

ciation, during its sessions at Glasgow in September last.

The chief king of Siam was formerly known as Prince Chowfa. His name has long been in the records of American missions to that country, as a man of remarkable intelligence and devotedness to the study of truta. In consequence of information that has recently been brought to light among as regarding his Majesty, it is pleasing to find that at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society held December 1, last year, the Secretary, on behalf of the Council, substituted to the meeting the name of the chief king of Siam, and that of his brother and subordinate prince, for election as honorary members of the society. The claim of these royal personages consisted in their protection of the interests of science, and in their oral attainments. The head king was a proficient in the Pail and Sanscrit

languages, and had acquired a considerable acquaintance with Latin and English. The second king is stated by Sir John Bowring to speak and write English with ease and correctness. Both are astronomers, able to make an observation and work an eclipse; and the second king is also a chemist and mechanician. Both have written letters to her Majesty the Queen, in English, which are creditable performances. The head king has entered into a treaty of amity and commerce with this country, which gives Englishmen a right to hold land and to be governed by their own laws in Siam, and grants other valuable privileges, thus opening up to our enterprise a country which has hardly been less shut to us than China itself. Their Majestles were unanimously elected.

mously elected.

We doubt it there is any sovereign in Europe who possesses the scientific knowledge of these Siamese potentates; and we trust that they have been raised up to be musing fathers to the cause of Christianity among their own subjects.

AMERICAN APPAIRS IN CHINA AND SIAM. AMERICAN APPAIRS IN CHINA AND SIAM.

[From the Overland Register, May to]

The United States steam frigate San Jacinto is expected to arrive here hourly, with the Hon. Townsend Harris, Commissioner to Siam and Consai General to Japan, on board. It is expected that hwill have successfully brought to a point a commercial treaty between the King of Siam and the government of the United States. The treaty which Commodore Perry made with the authorities of Japan has proved itself to be a something which idd not even require a coach and four to drive through. We have had a warrior to enter the wedge—we have had a psuedo politician to follow him uninendeavors to break down the exclusiveness of the singular people; and now we have a shrewd Yan in endeavors to break down the exclusiveness of this singular people; and now we have a shrewd Yan kee and a common sense mercuant, who goes to Japan with all the privileges conferred upon him by the treaties, to follow them up, and we don't say too much when we aver that the common sense of the merchant will speedily show forth and put to right the blunders of the warrior and pseudo politician—his predecessors in diplomacy.

THE ESTATE OF MESSIES. NYE BROTHERS AND COMPANY.

his predecessors in diplomacy.
THE ESTATE OF MESSIES. NYE BROTHERS AND COM[From the Overland Register, May 10.]
Messrs. Russel, Sturgis & Co., of Maulla, having commenced an action against the above estate for \$16,000, endeavored to seize on some of the property which had been assigned to the trustees in Canton. This was resisted by the body of the creditors. The Hon Mr. Anstey, Attorney General of Hong Kong, was retained as counsel for the defendants' trusces and creditors in support of the assignment, with Mr. G. Cooper Turner as solicitor, and Mr. Kingsmill as counsel, with Mr. Henry J. Tarrant as solicitor for the plaintiff; the American Consul having consented to allow them to be heard in the case.

Mr. Anstey made a long speech, of course, which we see he threatens to publish, basing his resistance to the action on the American treaty with China, the law of nations and principles of equity. Mr. Kingsmill grounded the right of his clients to proceed on the mere matter of law. The principles of equity carried the day, as will be seen by the following decision:—

[From the Records of the United States Consular Court at Canton, May 3, 1855.]

The following is the decision of the Court in the case of Russell & Sturgis Nye vs. Brothers & Company, on the motion to stay proceedings:—

After a due and careful consideration of the case the Court decides—

That the assignment made by Gideon Nye, Jr., on the

Court decides.—
That the assignment made by Gideon Nye, Jr., on the 11th of March last, of all and singular his real and personal property, as well as all and singular her real and personal property belonging and appertaining unto the commercial house of Nye Brothers & Company, unto Messes. Russell & Company and Jarces Purdon & Company, in trust for the benedit of each and at the creditors of the said Gideon Nye & Company and the said commercial house of Nye Brothers & Company, has received the assent and adoption of his the said Gideon Nye's copartners; and that an assignment made after insolvency, which divides the assets with perfect equality among all the creditors, is comaidered by the Court, under its equity jurisdiction, as a valid trust and will be sustained.

It is therefore decreed that all proceedings in this case be stayed fwithout day. The costs in this came to be paid one half by the plaintils and one half sy the intervenors.

OLIVER H. PERRY, U. S. Consul.

I. N. Hyencock and O. E. Rousers, Assessors.

We shall not say much at present on this subject, but affest sight it appears to us that the Consul and his assessors have made a mistake, for we cannot understand what bar the American treaty with China, or the law of nations—which we may remark incidentally the present Autorney General of the United States, Caleb Cushing, maker and signer of the American treaty, does not allow to extend to China—has to do with preventing one American subject pursuing another and obtaining judgment against him before an American court. As for the assignment isself, it is only good against those who concur mit, and can in no way bind the rest of the creditors, either in law or equity. A case will be heard here shortly, we believe, which we expect will enlighten the insolvent trustees and creditors to what we have been pressing upon them, that there is nothing to prevent the thorough sack of all the property by any person who chooses to stand out and in sist on his rights. And we may conclude that it in not an influ

Affairs in Peru.

[From El Panameno, July 9.]

What kind of despotism is that of General Cas-

What kind of despotism is that of General Castilla?

It is a law of humanity to advance to perfection amidst fierce struggles which the passions and ignorance of individuals produce.

Man invents nothing and creates nothing; he has to explore slowly immense fields strewn with difficulties which for many conturies, humanity will have to pass through, gathering, here and there, the elements which, one day, will form that treasure of happiness after which they yearn without ever being wearied.

Amongst the numerous obstacles which oppose this progressive, although slow advancement, there is none of more peruicious force than tyranny.

The source of tyranny is, without doubt, ignorance and pride. Man becomes a tyrant because he is ignorant of the destiny of humanity, or he is seized with the pride of believing in his own power to change the providential plan of destiny. And who knows whether tyranny is not likewise concerned in this very plan?

Nero, who saw the corruption of his cotemporararies, held humanity in contempt, and treated men like wild beasts.

Sulla, whose soul was without any doubt, more clevated, became indignant at them, and made himself the instrument of Divine vengeance.

Napoleon, intalist, and caressed by fortune, benevalth in all error there is a grain of troth, by examining into history we shall find that all great despots—those scourges of humanity on a great scale—have slways had an elevated starting point, with more or less perverse intentions.

Wheth, therefore, is the principle, the starting point of General Castilla? In order to suppose him to be greater than he is.

Wheth, therefore, is the principle, the starting point of General Castilla? In order to suppose him to be greater than he is.

Wheth, therefore, is the principle, the starting point of Heroid in down national honor; but, in a despotically mide country, there cannot be either norality or liberty; neither has war been declared agains: Bolivia, which, by so many insolent outrages, has prov ked it, at different times, always wi

pontoors are full of citizens, arbitrarily put in He styles himself soldier of the law, and v previous judgment deposes officials.

He, chief of a moral government, shows this vir-tue not even in the form in which he publishes his

blic acts. What kind of despotism is, therefore, his? What

to be not even in the form in which he publishes his public acts.

What kind of despotism is, therefore, his? What is his system?

It is not the anti-American one of Santa Anna, who frankly aspires to a crown; it is not the savage one of Rosas, who displayed all the energy of brate force, in order to stifle, in streams of blood, intelligence and principle; it is not that of Carrera, who, eleva ed by the people, made himself master of the aristocracy, in order to dominate over aristocracy and people; it is not the aristocratic one of Montt, nor the vain glorious one of Beozu.

What kind of despotism, therefore, is that of General Castilla?

To judge by his character and antecedents, General Castilla is a despot, after the manner of a man who, being ignorant both of his duties and his rights, takes pleasure in oppressing those who have the misfortune of being his subordinates in any shape.

To judge by his administration, we behold but monstrous contractions between his words and his acts; between his compromises and the manner of folifilling them; always contradictions, opposition, and discordance between the reality and his promise; between the theory and practice; between a programme and its execution. And it cannot be otherwise, when one considers that the words came out of the mouth of a revolutionist, and the acts acknowledge no other origin but the will of a despot. The name of his country is always on his lips. When he appoints a chief in the army, he justiles his election by saying that he is a patriot; and on the following day he insults and deprives of hiplace, expels, or puts in prison by caprice, anothe well-deserving colet who, with his blood, has sealed the independence of his country.

He labers to give his country a constitution, and he is the first to show to others how to despise the laws, putting himself above them.

Is there, perchance, an influential circle which opposes his will, crosses his good intentions, and renders sterile the efforts or his patriotism? No; he says himself that he does

which commands.

He boasts to be a patriot, liberal and progressive, and does nothing to justify his boasting; he over tenders a protecting hand to the in:elligent youth, who, excluded from public office and left to a forced and pernicious leisure, without any open path or incitement, wear away with ut bringing forth any truit, if they do not employ their natural energy in doing evil, the road to doing good being closed to them.

If he happens to do well, he does so by fits; the same applies to his doing ill, which cannot but aggravate it. which commands.

are applies to his doing ill, which cannot but aggravate it.

To the great tyrants men are slaves; to Gen. Castilla they are mere tools.

Louis XIV said, "Etat c'est, moi, to Gen. Castilla,

To the great tyrants men are slaves; to Gen. Castilla they are mere tools.

Louis XIV said, **PEtat c'est_moi*, to Gen. Castilla, Peru is his patrimony.

Napoleon acknowledged laws only as able to fix the destinies of nations—and he gave laws. Gen. Castilla looks on laws as a cobweb, which he orders to be woven that he may have the pleasure immediately to break through it.

From all this we may conclude that General Castilla is a despot of caprice and by nature; and as flattery, completing the work of blind fortune, has elevated him, he is flushed with pride, and condescends to be the only man of Peru.

We are, therefore, under a despotism without any fixed system—the worst possible despotism; exposed to a capricicus, obstinate will, which recognises no barrier, no counterpoise.

Law is a farce—liberty, a mcckery—the convention, a matter of derision—the guarantees of the citizen, a lie—the republic, a dream.

And thus we go on, and shall go on still for a long time. The kind of government we bave will maintain itself like a frail boat, which, although managed by an experienced hand, does not upset, because it ploughs the surface of a lake without tempest, without rock and shallows.

For, with our egotism, our apathy, our want of rebublican virtues, we have at last converted Peru into a vast reservoir of stagnant waters, upon which the least in elligent pilot can, without danger, conduct the bark of his own interests.

For, keptical in politics, skeptical in religion, skeptical in all and everything, we believe neither in God nor the organity of man, nor the destiny of humanicy; cheerful we walk, bent under the yoke, with eyes always fixed on that earth the bowels of which contain our desired Messiah—gold.

For, in the heart of our youth, the chord of pleasure is the only one which always is tuned and strongly vibrates at the least touch; and, therefore, this same youth laughs at patriotism, even the most accred, and like chudren piay with their own chains; greedy of emotions but incapable of action, they are, o

Affairs in Ecuador. THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS—GENERAL URBINA'S ELECTION HING TACTICS AND GENERAL RULE—PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL

PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL STREEGIE.

[If om El Liberal de Quito.]

It oms that General Urbina purposes striking a death blow against the sovereignty of the people, the national feeling and the honor of the government; it seems that he intends to neglect no means of realizing his grand combinations and his plans for the future. Not satisfied with affording the scandalous specticle of a great divan in his palace; with representing, amidst the people of a free and republican continent, the parts of a sultan and autocrat; not content with the services which phalanxes of his officials reader him through the whole remains.

crat; not content with the services when a phalanxes of his officials render him through the whole republic, with using all the resources of authority and employing all kinds of tricks familiar to him, in order to snatch from the people votes in favor of those who are, at one and the same time, designated as his successors and precursors; not satisfied with all this, he left the capital and set out on a visit to the provinces, where the opposition is in a majority, and public opinion presents an energetic and decided resistance, calling for a reform of the government and political institutions.

This going on errands by the chief of the State; this going visiting under circumstances when the nation is about to exercise one of the most solemand important acts of her sovereignty, the election of the first mapistrate, and when there are wanting but a few days for this election to take place—all this is an unheard of scandial and an act of impudence which even Flores did not dare to commit. General-Purbian, by his proceeding, is truly justifying the serious fears and just alarms which the opposition has conceived respecting him. Why this rage against those who do not support the candidate of the ministry? Wherefore these incessant efforts to render unpopular the liberal candidates, and insure the elevation of General Robles to the supreme power? Why this implacable hatred against the opposition? Is the opposition perhaps a faction of foreigners, or of enemies of their country? Does the opposition prefend to elevate to the highest post in the national administration any stranger, or any Encadorian deprived of his rights as a citizen and anti-liberal? Is the national hours, or the independent existence of the republic involved in the question of a candidate? In other times, General Urbina pretended to move the nation like a machine, and to direct all been active to the supremental probability but we again ask, a this at present endangered?

Judge, now, whether the opposition had good reason for asserting that General

wretches who sacrifice their convictions to an ignowretches who sacrifice their convictions to an ignoble fear—who sacrifice to their egotism the interests of their country, and to whom the voice of a man is more towerful than that of nature, liberty and duty. The error of General Urbina, like that of all met blinds by power and upon whose command fortune has smited, consists in being willing to speak to, and to manage people always in the same manner. Their presumptuousness misleads them; they believe circumstances to move on at their will, and measure the present and the future by the past. All is moving around them, and they are not aware of it so long as the basis of their authority is preserved firm; all things change; and they do not perceive any of these changes for the fumes of glory, adulation and power, which encircle them, intercept their view.

firm: all things change; and they do not perceive any of the se changes for the fumes of glory, adulation and power, which encircle them, intercept their view.

General Urbina thinks the whole nation of Ecuador to be still asleep in his arms, and he continues to buil her sleep; he believes still to act on a people whom his former love of nationality made bear his oppression, and that in the same manner as this people rose at his voice to fight the foreigner, they likewise will rise to day to fight against the champions of liberty, even their tribunes. Therefore he obstinately continues in his work of annoying the people with his cries of command, which are lost among the sullen murmurs of general discontent.

We are sincere in saying that we are sorry to see General Urbina engaging himself in so improper a manner in an electioneering question; being wanting to himself, to his post and to the nation; acting contrary to all kinds of consideration, and descending to represent a part unworthy of the high place he occupies; we feel sorry, because we see the honor of the government sullied and the national sovereignty attacked; we feel also sorry for General Urbina, because as a magistrate, he ought in this matter to have observed a cautious conduct, whilst what he is now doing by his intrigues, unworthy of the chief of a republican State, is augmenting the motives of complaint, and provoking against himself the popular indignation; and we feel sorry for it, because whatever his blunders and errors may have been, we always shall be indebed to him for the period of peace he has vouchsafed us, and acknowledge his efforts for the triumph of our national independence.

In the meantime, the great day of the republic is approaching, the day which will either perpetuate a past full of miseries, and show out a stormy and gloomy future, or which will be the dawn of a brilliant time to come. The question is not, as some believe, that of a simple candidate; it is not a struggle for elevating to the position of first magistrate

or that of slavery, will you give your suffrages?

Address of Hon. L. M. Keltt.

Address of Hon. L. M. Keitt,

TO THE VOTERS OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

(From the Charleston Meccury, July 25.)

Fellow Citizens—I have deemed it my duty to resign my seat in the Congress of the United States, and to appeal to you from the decision of a black republican and abelition majority there. With the circumstances connected with the punishment of Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, by Col. Brooks, you are familiar. My connection with that punishment has invoked the censure of the dominant majority in the House, and from that resolution of censure I have appealed to my constituents.

It is true, I am indifferent to the opinions of the individual members who passed the resolution; but their recorded act, from their official position, acquires an importance I should by no means attibute to their judgment under other circumstances. You, too, I am convinced, are indifferent to the individual opinions; but you will feel that when they are impressed upon the records of the country, they acquire something of gravity. Under all the circumstances, as the expressed disapprobation of the House will live upon the records of our legislation, I have deemed it due to you, and just to myself, to transmit with it the recorded approbation of my constituents.

Constituents.

I am willing that posterity shall judge between the disapprobation of a black republican and abolition majority, and the approbation of my constituents.

I submit the closing remarks which I made in the

I submit the closing remarks which I made in the House on resigning my seat, as somewhat more explanatory of the motives which have influenced me in the course I have pursued:

Now, sir, I have to perform the last act in this legislive ceremony. A majority in this House has passed a resolution o censure on me. For what? Because I did not turn public informer. Informer against whom? Against my then colleague (Mr. Brooks)—against my trieud, my bosom friend, and as the black republican journals have charged complicity on my part and a conspiracy, I will say—informer against my State? What, sir; turn public informer against my state? What, sir; turn public informer against my colleague, against my friend, against my State Sir, those who wish to be galvanized into walking satires upon honor, and decency, and fidelity, may turn informers; I never shall. And turn informer in favor of whom? A man who has slaudered my State and one of her most distinguished and trusted sons (Judge Butler).

Sir, I knew that my colleague intended to punish the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) unless he apologized. I knew he would punish him, for he told me so, and he aiways performs what he attempts. I did not know, however, when or where the punishment would be inflicted; and I did not anticipate its infliction in

or where the punish

bot know, however, when or where the punishment would be inflicted; and I did not anticipate its infliction in the Senate Chamber. Had I anticipated that act of justice there, I should have been still nearer the scene of action than I was.

Sir, the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sunner) had slandered South Carolina and one of her distinguished Senators (Judge Butler). Sir, he had slandered a man dear to my State Judge Butler); a man whose name is interwoven with her history; a man in whose came is interwoven with her history; a man in whose veins flows only patriotic blood, and whose family secuticheon is bound with laurels won on many a field. Sir, when this man was slandered—this man distinguished by dignity and usabiness, by service and reputation—this man crowned with all the honors of a well spent life—when he was slandered in his absence, is it strange that the blood of a kineman should run swiftly and bidly up with indignation against the slanderer? Sir, had my colleague acted otherwise than he did he would have deserved contempt.

he was slandered in his absence, is it strange that the blood of a kineman should run swiftly and boil up with indignation against the slanderer? Sir, had my colleague acted otherwise than he did he would have deserved contempt.

There are wrongs, sir, for the redress of which no appeal can be made to a human tribunal. Wounded honor can rever be retrieved by an attorney; nor can manly pride be weighed in legal scales. My colleague redressed a wrong to his blood and his State, and he did it in a fair and manly way.

Sir, in the feudal code of chivalry—the only code of chivalry the wit of man has ever constructed—the churity and manly way.

Sir, what a spectacle has this House presented to the world: The adherents of Mr. Summer say, we hold a man's person sacred, but his reputation out of the pale of protection. We, on the other hand, say that the character is sacred, and without it, a man's person is not worth protecting. Sir, let us go to the country on this issue. Santial of the context of the context of the same of the context of the cont

Supreme Court—In Chambers.

Before Hon, Junge Whiting.

Jerv 29.—In the Maner of the International Insura
Company—Urder for Attorney General to show cause,
5th August, why order appointing receiver should not
vacated, and staying action on part of receiver.

One of the California Extles, [From the New Orleans Delta, June 22.] JOHN CROWE AND THE SAN PRANCISCO VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

The following card explains itself, and goes to show, that however laudible the original purpose, and however just the leading acts of such an extraordinary tribunal as the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, it is liable to abuse its authority, and, in individual instances, at least, to run into the extreme of persecution, oppression and cruelty. We are entirely ignorant of what Mr. Crowe may have done, or what character he may have borne in California, though every one is presumed to be innocent until the contrary is shown, or at least charged, and we have seen no charge yet made against him of criminal conduct in California. But it appears that Mr. Crowe was peremptorly ordered out of California by the Vigilance Committee, not in consequence of any act committed there, but because he was spotted, to use a significant phrase, as a fagitive from justice for offences committed in New Orleans; and the card below is intended to prove the injustice of his summary expulsion, by showing, from the records of the Criminal Court, that no charge ever existed in this city against him; by publishing the certificate of some of our most respectable citizens, including the Mayor, the Judge of the Fourth District Court, the late Judge of the Fourth District Court, the late Judge of the Fourth District Court, the Sheriff and several city and police officers, to his uniform character for honesty and industry while he resided in this city; and, lastly, by producing from the files of the New Orleans Dulta an official adversisement of Columbia Fire Company No. 5, to the effect that his accuser really did forfeit his good character in New Orleans, by misappropriating the funds of the company while Secretary of the same. His case is well presented, and appears to be fully made out. We commend the card to perusal, for the benefit of all it may concern. The Committee will doubless reconsider their hasty action, as they must come to the conclusion that no such certificate as that published below could have been procured, if Mr. Crowe The following card explains itself, and goes to

such certificate as that published below could have been procured, if Mr. Crowe had labored under any criminal charge or suspicion in this city, which was assigned as the reason for his expulsion.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The people of New Orleans are aware that I arrived here on the last trip of the Daniel Wester from Sun Francisco, being one of those ordered to leave the latter city by its "Vigilance Com antee," and that I was arrested on my arrival here, but promptly released and honorably discharged by the Recorder of the First district when brought before him, there being no charge against me. Against the members of the San Francisco Vicilance Committee, when first organized, I have nothing to say: nor do I impugn their motives, however widely good men may differ as to the propriety of such an organization, under any circumstances, in a country presumed to be governed by laws enacted and sanctioned by the people themselves. That the Vigilance Committee, however, from being at first a body of well meaning men, soon became an instrument of private vengeance, a secret conclave of despots, to whose lawless banners some of the vilest and most abandoned characters in San Francisco focked, is a fact that no decent man in San Francisco will now question. When I left there, it was only necessary for some of the wretches composing it to point out or "spot" any man in the city, no matter what might be his calling or his antecedents, and he had to quit the city at the sucrifice of his property and his business, or be the means of shedding the blood of hundreds of innocent men, by inaugurating a conflict between his friends and the civil authorities on the one side, and the forces of the Vigilance Committee on the other. When ordered to leave, I preferred to do so rather than to be a party to the latter alternative. I was accused of no crime by the Vigilance Committee, named John W. Whaling, himself one of the most notorious characters in California. No: I was charged with heirs to when the propension of the most despic

information filed or registered in the aforesaid dock-ets against John Crowe. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of our said Court at New Orleans, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fif y-six, and the eighty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America. N. Treragnism, Clerk.

Independence of the United States of America.

N. TREFAGNIER, Clerk.

I. John B. Robertson, sole Judge of the First District Court of New Orleans, do hereby certify that Norbert Trepagnier is Clerk of the said Court, and that the signature N. Trepagnier, Clerk, to the foregoing certificate is in the proper handwriting of of him, the said Clerk, and to his official acts, as such, full faith and credit are due and owing, and I further certify that his attestation is in due form of law.

Given under my hand and seal, at the city of New Orleans, on this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-first.

JNO. B. ROBERTSON, Judge.

Orieans, on this 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-first. JNO. B. ROBERTRON., Judge.

The Proposed New Marttime Law.

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger.]

Washington, July 27, 1856.

The Answer of Secretary Marcy to the French Proposition to Surrender the Right of Arming Privateers in Time of War—Arguments in Favor of Retaining the Right, and Not Assenting to the Terms of the Paris Convention which are Proposed in Solidum.

Governor Marcy's great State paper on maritime law, and the position of the United States in regard to the maritime convention lately concluded in Pasis between England and the leading European continental Powers, is now ready, and will constitute a definite answer to the proposition, made in form, by the Count de Sartiges, on behalf of his sovereign the Emperor of the French. I wrote you a couple of months ago, from Paris, that the Count, who had obtained leave of absence from Washington till the month of May or June, was despatched at an earlier date to his post in the United States, to urge on our government the acceptable to our government, containing in substance that which the United States had been contending for ever since we had become a nation, to wit: the recognition of the principle that free ships make free goods, that the goods of a friend are protected even under the enemy's flag, and that all mere paper blockades are of themselves null and void. But these three principles are in the Paris convention coupled with a fourth, the surronder of the maritime Powers being parties to the convention of the right of arming privateers, a privilege which the United States cannot forego without surrendering one of the most of ficient means of aggression we have in our power, which, though unseen in time of peace, is dreaded by all European powers, and equivalent to whole field of the privilege of the privilege of the privateers is equivalent to the right of calling out th